

Chaplains Memorial and to pay tribute to the Jewish chaplains who lost their lives while serving our country.

For 149 years, chaplains have been a source of spiritual and emotional support for the men and women of our armed forces. In the most trying of circumstances, chaplains risk their lives to provide comfort and healing to our nation's soldiers.

More than 250 chaplains of all religions have died while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Three memorials on Chaplains Hill at Arlington National Cemetery honor the Protestant, Catholic, and World War I chaplains killed in the line of duty. The recognition of the brave Jewish chaplains who dedicated their lives to our nation is long overdue.

I was proud to cosponsor H. Con. Res. 12, a resolution to authorize a new memorial at Chaplains Hill to honor the Jewish chaplains who died while on active duty. On the evening of February 2, 1943, four chaplains gave their lives to ensure the safety of soldiers aboard the USAT *Dorchester*, under attack by a German torpedo. Rabbi Alexander D. Goode, a lieutenant in the United States Army, two Protestant pastors and a Catholic priest drowned after giving up their own life jackets to save others. Despite his courage and selflessness on that night, Rabbi Goode is the only one out of the four who is not recognized on Chaplains Hill. After 68 years, Rabbi Goode, and his fellow Jewish chaplains killed in wartime services since World War II, will finally receive the recognition and honor they deserve.

I commend the work of Ken Kraetzer, the JWB Jewish Chaplains Council, and the Jewish Federations of North America for making the Jewish Chaplains Memorial possible. I am proud that the U.S. Naval Academy's Levy Chapel, which is in my district, was chosen as one of the sites to display the memorial prior to its dedication at Arlington National Cemetery. Through this joint effort, our country will honor the sacrifices of Jewish chaplains for generations to come.

HONORING FRANCES REEVES
JOLLIVETTE CHAMBERS

HON. FREDERICA S. WILSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2011

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to remember Frances Reeves Jollivette Chambers. Fran was born on November 13, 1921 in Overtown—in the heart of my district. She was the daughter of The Miami Times founder Henry E.S. Reeves and his wife Rachel Jane Cooper Reeves who had emigrated from the Bahamas two years earlier. Fran was an integral part of my community, and she will be missed dearly.

Fran wed Cyrus M. Jollivette, Sr., in December 1942, was widowed in January of 1960, and married James R. Chambers in July 1963. She would remain with James until his death in June of 2000. During her life, she was blessed with daughters Regina Jollivette Frazier and Cleo Leontine Jollivette, and a son, Cyrus M. Jollivette. Before passing, she was also blessed with four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Again, Fran was a leader in my community. After graduating from Booker T. Washington High in 1938, she graduated summa cum laude from Bennett College in 1942 and received a Master of Arts degree from New York University in 1959. She would later study at the University of Miami, the University of Florida, Florida A&M, Florida Atlantic, and Barry universities where she amassed more post graduate credits than required for a doctoral degree. Fran taught and guided generations of students at Dunbar Elementary, Miami Jackson Senior High, COPE Center North, and Holmes Elementary before retiring from the Dade County Public Schools in July 1979. In total, she spent more than 37 years as a teacher, reading specialist, counselor, and principal—she was an amazing woman.

In the 1950s, Fran was a volunteer for the March of Dimes and the American Heart Association, and in the 60s she was JESCA board chair, a board member of Senior Centers of Dade County, and a member of the American Association of University Women. In the 70s and 80s she was a member of the Florida State Board of Optometry and the League of Women Voters, and as a retiree in the 1990s she continued volunteering in the community while traveling the world. Ultimately, Fran visited more than 50 countries and six continents. She was a life member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the NAACP, a platinum member of The Links, Inc., and a charter member and past president of the MRS Club, a six-decades-old group of friends. At Incarnation Episcopal Church she was a member of Daughters of the King.

Again Mr. Speaker, Fran was a remarkable woman. She will be missed.

Almost thirty years ago, and in a far different world, she conceived, developed, and implemented a research plan that would lead to a book recording the history of Miami's black pioneers. Her goal was to ensure that future generations could appreciate the long and difficult road Pioneer Miamians had traveled, and that they would not be forgotten. In the same vein, we will not forget her.

Fran's vision was realized in March, 2010, when a 120 page hard-bound coffee table book, Linkages & Legacies, was published by The Links, Inc., Greater Miami Chapter.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise with a heavy heart to announce Fran's passing, but I will leave this chamber with great joy as I remember all the wonderful gifts she gave to my community.

We miss you, Fran.

EPA REGULATIONS

HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 2011

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation currently before the House, H.R. 2250 and H.R. 2681, which if enacted into law will go a long way in reining in an Environmental Protection Agency that seems intent on implementing regulations that will not only drive up energy costs for all Americans, but also drive even more of our jobs overseas.

I also rise to address another threat coming from the EPA—the very real and serious danger facing the refrigeration industry from over-

reaching by the EPA to implement additional regulations on an industry that were never authorized by Congress. As many of my friends know, this industry is currently subject to regulations under the Montreal Protocol. The Montreal Protocol, originally signed by President Ronald Reagan in 1987, was designed to protect the ozone layer by regulating and phasing out ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs and HCFCs. Those regulations have been implemented and the industry is complying with them as we speak.

Now, the EPA has indicated its intent to regulate hydrofluorocarbons, or HFCs. It is important to distinguish that HFCs are not ozone depleting substances that would make them subject to the Montreal Protocol, but rather greenhouse gases. The EPA does not currently have the authority to regulate greenhouse gases and the EPA should not be permitted to move forward on their intentions until Congress has given the EPA the express power to do so.

Mr. Speaker, the refrigeration industry, like any other, is feeling the pinch in these difficult economic times. My state is fortunate enough to be home to one of the few remaining domestic refrigerant manufacturers and so I have heard first-hand what this potential regulatory over-reach would mean to this industry.

I urge the House to remain vigilant on the specific issue of HFCs and additionally to pass both pieces of legislation before it this week. We must ensure that the EPA does not overstep its legal authority by issuing regulations on areas where Congress has not delegated its authority, and we must block the implementation of EPA proposed regulations on cement manufacturing facilities, industrial boilers, process heaters and incinerators, which would be terribly harmful to our already fragile economy, costing billions of dollars and thousands of jobs.

The EPA regulations dealing with Portland cement force the industry to reach nearly unachievable emissions levels, and according to the Portland Cement Association, will eventually force the shutdown of 18 plants and cost \$3.4 billion over the next three years. American cement producers would be put at a significant disadvantage to their foreign competitors and nearly 4,000 cement manufacturing jobs will no longer exist because of the EPA's actions. These regulations would also result in increased costs of \$1.2 to \$2 billion to state and local governments for road projects.

H.R. 2250 would target the rules finalized by the EPA dealing with industrial boilers, commonly known as Boiler MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology). Boiler MACT would be devastating to the people of Indiana. In fact, according to a study completed by HIS Global Insight, Indiana would be the second hardest hit state by Boiler MACT. There are currently 82 industrial boilers in the Hoosier state and these regulations would cost more than \$1 billion and eliminate over 16,000 jobs.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass these vital pieces of legislation and to continue to work to ensure that regulations from the EPA do not cost Hoosier jobs.